

(19)



Europäisches Patentamt

European Patent Office

Offic e europ éen d s br v ts



(11)

EP 1 199 161 A1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(43) Date of publication:

24.04.2002 Bulletin 2002/17

(51) Int Cl.7: B32B 27/32, F16L 9/12,
F16L 9/133

(21) Application number: 00203671.3

(22) Date of filing: 20.10.2000

(84) Designated Contracting States:

AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU
MC NL PT SE

Designated Extension States:

AL LT LV MK RO SI

(71) Applicant: SOLVAY POLYOLEFINS EUROPE -

BELGIUM (Société Anonyme)

1050 Bruxelles (BE)

• Vandevijver, Eric

1200 Woluwe-Saint- Lambert (BE)

(74) Representative: Destryker, Elise Martine

Solvay Polyolefins Europe-Belgium

(Société Anonyme)

Département de la Propriété Industrielle

310, rue de Ransbeek

1120 Bruxelles (BE)

(72) Inventors:

• Scheelen, André
1050 Brussels (BE)

(54) Polyethylene pipe

(57) Multi-layered pipe comprising a main layer of polyethylene compound having a resistance to stress cracking NPT measured according to ISO 13479 standard of less than 8000 hours and an internal layer of polyethylene compound having a resistance to stress

cracking NPT of higher than 8000 hours, the thickness of the internal layer being between 1 and 25 % of the total pipe thickness but not less than 0.3 mm.

EP 1 199 161 A1

Description

[0001] The present invention relates to polyethylene pipes, more particularly to pipes comprising at least two layers of different polyethylene compounds.

[0002] Polyethylene compounds are known for the production of pipes for the transport of fluids under pressure. Such pipes require high stiffness (creep rupture strength), combined with a high resistance against slow crack growth as well as resistance to crack propagation yielding impact toughness. Polyethylene pipes are widely used as they are lightweight and can be easily assembled by fusion welding. Polyethylene pipes also have a good flexibility and are corrosion free. Pipe compounds are known in the art which are referred to by the names "PE 80" and "PE 100". This classification is described in ISO 9080 and ISO 12162. These are polyethylene compounds which when used for the formation of pipes of specific dimensions, survive a long-term pressure test at different temperatures for a period of 10000 hours. Extrapolation shows that the pipes have a 20 °C 50 years stress resistance of, respectively, at least 8 and 10 MPa.

[0003] The polyethylene pipes made of these polyethylene compounds usually have a good resistance to stress cracking. However, when these known pipes are embedded in or posed on a soil comprising rocks and stones, scratching of the pipes can occur giving rise to crack growth. Moreover, point loads on the pipeline can occur by rock impingement and give also rise to crack growth. Hence, there is the need to improve the resistance against slow crack growth of the pipes while maintaining the other properties, and in particular the creep rupture strength at least at the required level.

[0004] Polyethylene pipes having a better resistance to scratching were proposed in the prior art. European patent application EP 0 869 304 discloses a coextruded two-layered pipe having an external layer of crosslinked polyethylene and an internal layer of a PE 80 or PE 100 polyethylene compound. The thickness of the external layer of reticulated polyethylene was adapted such that the scratches do not attain the internal polyethylene layer. DE 29622788 U1 further discloses a similar two-layered pipe wherein the external layer is a non reticulated polyethylene having an FNCT-value (Full Notched Creep Test) of at least 3 times the FNCT value of the inner polyethylene layer. The thickness of the external layer is at least 20%, preferably 25 to 35 % of the total pipe thickness. When using for the external layer a bimodal ethylene-hexene copolymer, the two-layered pipe presents a high durability and scratch resistance during the installation of the pipe.

[0005] The two-layered pipes disclosed in the prior art still have the need to increase their resistance to stress cracking, in particular to increase their resistance to point loading. Moreover, the absence of good creep resistance and in particular the absence of MRS classification of the protective layer has as an effect that the design of the pipe can only take into account the contribution of the MRS classified material (i.e. 80 % of the pipe wall thickness). Therefore an extra wall thickness is needed and hence, standard accessories such as fittings, cannot be used anymore for the installation of the pipes.

[0006] The present invention aims to overcome the disadvantages of the prior art, in particular by providing improved multi-layered polyethylene pipe.

[0007] The invention therefore relates to a multi-layered pipe comprising a main layer of polyethylene compound having a resistance to stress cracking NPT measured according to ISO 13479 standard of less than 8000 hours and an internal layer of polyethylene compound having a resistance to stress cracking NPT of higher than 8000 hours, the thickness of the internal layer being between 1 and 25 % of the total pipe thickness but not less than 0.3 mm.

[0008] In the present invention, the resistance to stress cracking of the polyethylene compound was tested by a notched pipe test (NPT) in accordance with ISO 13479 (1996) under a stress of 4.6 MPa at 80°C using pipes made of the compound, of 110 mm diameter having a thickness of 10 mm, hence a SDR value of 11 (SDR being the ratio of the pipe diameter to the pipe thickness).

[0009] In the pipes according to the invention, the polyethylene compound of the internal layer preferably has a resistance to stress cracking NPT as described here above of at least 10000 hours, more preferably of at least 12000 hours.

[0010] The polyethylene compound of the internal layer preferably also has a good creep resistance. The compounds used for the internal layer preferably have a creep resistance which is such that they can be assigned a minimum required strength (MRS) rating according to the ISO/TR 9080 standard which is at least the MRS 10 rating (also designed as PE100 resins). This rating is determined according to a statistical method and the minimum required strength MRS is defined as a classified lower prediction limit (LPL) at a 97.5 % confidence interval.

[0011] Furthermore, the polyethylene compounds used for the internal layer of the pipes according to the invention preferably exhibit good resistance to rapid crack propagation. In order to assess resistance of the resins to rapid crack propagation (RCP), pipes having a diameter of 110 mm were subjected to the test according to ISO DIS 13477 (the small scale steady state (S4) test) at a pressure of 10 bars to determine the critical temperature of fracture. The compounds used in accordance with the invention preferably withstand a pressure of more than 10 bars at 0 °C.

[0012] Preferably, the ethylene compounds used for the internal layer of the pipes in accordance with the invention

exhibit a time to failure under the FNCT test specified in ISO DIS 16770 of at least 500 hours, most preferably of at least 1000 hours.

[0013] The polyethylene compound of the internal layer used in the pipe according to the invention generally comprises at least 95 % by weight of a polyethylene resin having a broad molecular weight distribution, a melt index MI_5 of between 0.07 and 10 g/10min and a density measured according to ASTM D 792 standard between 930 to 965 kg/m³, preferably between 940 to 960 kg/m³. Preferably, the polyethylene resin of the internal layer comprises from 30 to 70 % by weight of an ethylene polymer having a density of at least 960 kg/m³ and a melt index MI_2 of at least 100 g/10min and from 30 to 70 % by weight of an ethylene copolymer comprising from 0.4 to 10 weight % of an alpha-olefin containing more than 5 carbon atoms (most preferably an ethylene-hexene copolymer), having a density between 910 and 938 kg/m³ and a melt index MI_5 of between 0.01 to 2 g/10min. In the present invention, the melt index MI_2 and MI_5 were measured according to ASTM D1238 (1986) standard at 190 °C and at 2.16 and 5 kg respectively.

[0014] The polyethylene compound used for the internal layer may also comprise the usual additives used in polyethylene pipe compounds, such as stabilisers (anti-oxidants and/or anti-UV), antistatic agents, processing aids and colorants. Advantageously, the ethylene compound used for the internal layer comprises less than 5 % by weight of such additives.

[0015] The most preferred polyethylene compounds and resins used for the internal layer of the pipes according to the invention are described in European patent application EP 0 897 934.

[0016] The thickness of the internal polyethylene layer is preferably at least 3 %, most preferably at least 6 %, of the total pipe thickness. The thickness of the internal layer preferably does not exceed 15 % of the total pipe thickness.

20 The minimum thickness of the internal polyethylene layer is preferably at least 0.5 mm.

[0017] In the multilayer polyethylene pipes according to the invention, the polyethylene compound having a resistance to stress cracking NPT of less than 8000 hours of the main layer can be any polyethylene compound. Applicants have found that for this main layer polyethylene, the resistance to stress cracking NPT as described here above, may be lower than 5000 hours, even lower than 3000 hours.

25 [0018] Preferably the polyethylene compound having a resistance to stress cracking NPT of less than 8000 hours used for this main layer has a good creep resistance. The compounds used for this main layer preferably have a creep resistance which is such that they can be assigned a minimum required strength (MRS) rating according to the ISO/TR 9080 standard which is at least the MRS 8 rating (also designed as PE 80). Most preferably the compounds used for this layer have at least a MRS 10 rating. Furthermore, the polyethylene compounds used for this main layer of the pipes according to the invention preferably exhibit good resistance to rapid crack propagation (RCP). The compounds used in accordance with the invention preferably withstand a pressure of more than 10 bars at 0 °C.

30 [0019] The polyethylene compound having a resistance to stress cracking NPT of less than 8000 hours used as main layer in the pipe according to the invention generally comprises at least 95 % by weight of a polyethylene resin having a broad molecular weight distribution, a melt index MI_5 of between 0.07 and 10 g/10min and a density measured according to ASTM D 792 standard between 930 to 965 kg/m³, preferably between 940 to 960 kg/m³. Preferably, the polyethylene resin of the main layer comprises from 30 to 70 % by weight of a first ethylene polymer having a density of at least 960 kg/m³ and a melt index MI_2 of at least 100 g/10min and from 30 to 70 % by weight of a second ethylene copolymer comprising from 0.4 to 10 weight % of an alpha-olefin containing at least 4 carbon atoms (most preferably an ethylene-butene copolymer), having a density between 910 and 938 kg/m³ and a melt index MI_5 of between 0.01 to 2 g/10min.

35 [0020] The polyethylene compound used for the main layer may also comprise the usual additives used in polyethylene pipe compounds, such as stabilisers (anti-oxidants and/or anti-UV), antistatic agents, processing aids and colorants. Advantageously, the ethylene compound used for the main layer comprises less than 5 % by weight of such additives.

40 [0021] The preferred polyethylene compounds having a resistance to stress cracking NPT of less than 8000 hours used as main layer of the pipes according to the invention are known, they are for example described in European patent application EP 0 603 935 and they are commercially available from Solvay Polyolefins Europe under the names of ELTEX® TUB 121, ELTEX® TUB 124 and ELTEX® TUB 125.

45 [0022] The thickness of the main polyethylene layer is preferably at least 50 %, most preferably at least 60 %, of the total pipe thickness. The thickness of the main layer preferably does not exceed 90 % of the total pipe thickness.

50 [0023] Particularly preferred pipes according to the invention are those wherein a polyethylene compound having at least a MRS 10 rating was used for the main layer of polyethylene and a polyethylene compound having at least a MRS 10 rating was used for the internal layer of polyethylene. By using such polyethylene compounds, the overall MRS rating of the pipe was also 10 or more.

55 [0024] The multilayered pipes according to the invention exhibit a very good resistance to point loading. The resistance to point loading of the pipes according to the invention was most often the same as the resistance of pipes of the same diameter and thickness made entirely of the polyethylene compound used for the internal layer.

[0025] The resistance to point loading of pipes can be examined by applying a point load (for example under the

form of a piston having no sharp edges) against the external wall of the pipe and by measuring the rupture time of the pipes put under different internal pressures and/or temperatures. Such test was for example described by I.Uhi and F. Haizmann, in Wasser-Abwasser 141 (3), p.142-4 (2000).

[0026] Besides the internal layer and the main layer, the pipes according to the invention can also comprise other layers of any other material. These layers can be disposed between the internal layer and the main layer and/or at the external side of the pipe.

[0027] Preferably the pipes according to the invention also comprise at least one external layer. The present invention also concerns pipes comprising in addition to the main layer and the internal layer such as described here above, an external layer having a good scratch resistance. Different materials having a good scratch resistance are known in the art. Such materials are for example reinforced polyolefins, such as glass fiber reinforced polyethylene, or crosslinked polyolefins.

[0028] In a first variant of this particular embodiment according to the invention, a crosslinked silane-grafted polyethylene compound was used as external layer. The use of crosslinked silane-grafted polyethylene compound as external layer has been described in European patent application EP 0 869 304. In this first variant it is preferred to use a crosslinked silane-grafted polyethylene compound having a crack resistance tested by the notched pipe test (NPT) in accordance with ISO 13479 (1996), such as described here above, of at least 5000 hours, most preferably of at least 8000 hours. The crosslinked silane-grafted polyethylene is generally obtained by exposition to water or moisture of a silane grafted polyethylene having a density of at least 943 kg/m³ (preferably of at least 950 kg/m³) and a melt index MI₅ between 0.05 and 5g/10min and containing from 0.10 to 0.24 of hydrolizable silanic groups per 100 CH₂ units. It is particularly preferred to use a crosslinked silane grafted polyethylene compound having a MRS classification in accordance with ISO/TR 9080 of at least 10. Such a polyethylene compound is generally denoted by PEX 100 and is commercially available (ELTEX® TUX 100 commercialised by Solvay Polyolefins Europe).

[0029] In a second and preferred variant of this particular embodiment according to the invention, a polyethylene compound having the same characteristics as the polyethylene compound used for the internal layer such as described here above is used for the external layer.

[0030] Hence, the polyethylene compound of the external layer preferably has a resistance to stress cracking NPT as described here above of higher than 8000 hours, more preferably of at least 10000 hours, and most preferably of at least 12000 hours. The polyethylene compounds of the external layer preferably have a creep resistance which is such that they can be assigned a minimum required strength (MRS) rating according to the ISO/TR 9080 standard which is at least the MRS 10 rating. Furthermore, the polyethylene compounds used for the external layer of the pipes according to the invention preferably exhibit good resistance to rapid crack propagation (RCP), such that they can withstand a pressure of more than 10 bars at 0 °C. Preferably, the ethylene compounds used for the external layer of the pipes in accordance with the invention exhibit a time to failure under the FNCT test specified in ISO DIS 16770 of at least 500 hours, most preferably of at least 1000 hours. The polyethylene compound of the external layer used in the pipe according to the invention generally comprises at least 95 % by weight of a polyethylene resin having a broad molecular weight distribution, a melt index MI₅ of between 0.07 and 10 g/10min and a density measured according to ASTM D 792 standard between 930 to 965 kg/m³, preferably between 940 to 960 kg/m³. Preferably, the polyethylene resin of the external layer comprises from 30 to 70 % by weight of an ethylene polymer having a density of at least 960 kg/m³ and a melt index MI₂ of at least 100 g/10min and from 30 to 70 % by weight of an ethylene copolymer comprising from 0.4 to 10 weight % of alpha-olefin containing more than 5 carbon atoms (most preferably an ethylene-hexene copolymer), having a density between 910 and 938 kg/m³ and a melt index MI₅ of between 0.01 to 2 g/10min. The polyethylene compound used for the external layer may also comprise the usual additives used in polyethylene pipe compounds, such as stabilisers (anti-oxidants and/or anti-UV), antistatic agents, processing aids and colorants. Advantageously, the polyethylene compound used for the external layer comprises less than 5 % by weight of such additives. The most preferred polyethylene compounds and resins used for the external layer of the pipes according to the invention are described in European patent application EP 0 897 934.

[0031] In this second variant it is particularly preferred to use the same polyethylene resin for both the internal and external layers of the pipe. The polyethylene compounds used for the internal and external layers of the pipe can comprise different colorants to fit particular purposes such as camera inspection for the inside layer and transport fluid identification for the external layer.

[0032] The pipes according to this second variant of this embodiment according to the invention present the additional advantage that they are easily recyclable and that they can easily be assembled by butt-fusion welding.

[0033] In a third and especially preferred variant of this embodiment according to the invention, the pipe comprises an internal layer and an external layer of polyethylene compound having a resistance to stress cracking NPT of at least 8000 hours and a MRS rating of 10 or higher and a main layer of polyethylene compound having a resistance to stress cracking NPT of lower than 8000 hours and a MRS rating of 10 or higher. By using such materials, the overall MRS classification of the pipe was also 10 or higher. Hence, pipes according to the invention could be used having the same diameter and thickness as pipes made of a single MRS 10 material.

[0034] The thickness of the external layer is generally comprised between 1 and 35 % of the total pipe thickness, but not less than 0.3 mm. Preferably, the thickness of the external layer does not exceed 30 % of the total pipe thickness. Preferably, the thickness of the external layer is at least 10 %, most preferably at least 15 %, of the total pipe thickness.

[0035] The pipes according to the invention, comprising also an external layer of material having good scratch resistance, and in particular those having an external layer having the same properties as the internal polyethylene layer, exhibit besides a good resistance to point loading, a very good resistance to stress cracking. The resistance to stress cracking of these pipes was most often the same as the resistance to stress cracking of pipes of the same diameter and thickness made entirely of the polyethylene used for the internal layer.

[0036] The pipes according to the invention are therefore well suited to be used as pipes for the transport of fluids under pressure such as water and gas. The pipes according to the invention present the advantage that they can be embedded in or posed on soils containing rocks and stones without great problems, even without the use of a (costly) sand bed.

[0037] The pipes according to the invention can be made by any process suited therefore. They are advantageously made by coextrusion of the polyethylene compounds included in the pipe.

[0038] Figures 1 and 2 schematically illustrate pipes according to the invention. In figure 1 a bi-layered pipe according to the invention is illustrated having a main layer (1) of polyethylene compound having a resistance to stress cracking NPT of less than 8000 hours and an internal layer (2) of polyethylene compound having a resistance to stress cracking NPT of higher than 8000 hours. In figure 2 a tri-layered pipe according to the invention is illustrated having a main layer (1) of polyethylene compound having a resistance to stress cracking NPT of less than 8000 hours, an internal layer (2) of polyethylene compound having a resistance to stress cracking NPT of higher than 8000 hours and an external layer (3).

Example

[0039] A three-layered pipe of overall diameter 110 mm and thickness of 10 mm (SDR 11) according to the invention was manufactured by co-extrusion. The pipe comprised an internal layer and an external layer made of a polyethylene compound comprising an ethylene-hexene copolymer such as described in example 8 of EP 0 897 934. This compound had a MRS classification of 10 and a resistance to stress cracking NPT measured according to the ISO 13479 standard of more than 12000 hours. The thickness of the internal layer was 1 mm; the thickness of the external layer was 2.5 mm. Between these two layers was a main layer (having a thickness of 6.5 mm) made of polyethylene compound (comprising an ethylene-butene copolymer) commercialised by Solvay Polyolefins Europe under the name of ELTEX® TUB 124. This polyethylene compound had a MRS classification of 10 and a resistance to stress cracking NPT measured according to the ISO 13479 standard of about 1800 hours.

[0040] The properties of the pipe were measured and are presented in table I.

Comparative example

[0041] A pipe of the same overall diameter and thickness as the one described in the example here above was made but consisting entirely of the polyethylene compound commercialised by Solvay Polyolefins Europe under the name of ELTEX® TUB 124.

[0042] The properties of the pipe were measured and are presented in table I.

	Example	Comparative Example
MRS classification	10	10
resistance to stress cracking measured according to NPT standard	> 8000 hours	1800 hours
resistance to point loading	> 8000 hours	- 1500 hours

[0043] The comparison of the results presented in Table I show that the pipe according to the invention although containing as major layer a polyethylene compound having a relatively low resistance to stress cracking, has a very good resistance to stress cracking and a much better resistance to point loading.

Claims

1. Multi-layered pipe comprising a main layer of polyethylene compound having a resistance to stress cracking NPT measured according to ISO 13479 standard of less than 8000 hours and an internal layer of polyethylene compound

EP 1 199 161 A1

having a resistance to stress cracking NPT of higher than 8000 hours, the thickness of the internal layer being between 1 and 25 % of the total pipe thickness but not less than 0.3 mm.

- 5 2. Pipe according to claim 1, wherein the polyethylene compound of the internal layer has a resistance to stress cracking NPT of at least 10000 hours.
- 10 3. Pipe according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the polyethylene compound of the internal layer has a MRS classification according to ISO/TR 9080 standard of at least 10.
- 15 4. Pipe according to any of claims 1 to 3, wherein the polyethylene compound of the internal layer comprises at least 95 % by weight of a polyethylene resin comprising from 30 to 70 % by weight of an ethylene polymer having a density of at least 960 kg/m³ and an melt index MI₂ of at least 100 g/10min and from 30 to 70 % by weight of an ethylene-hexene copolymer comprising from 0.4 to 10 weight % of hexene, having a density between 910 and 938 kg/m³ and a melt index MI₅ of between 0.01 to 2 g/10min.
- 20 5. Pipe according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein the polyethylene compound of the main layer has a MRS classification according to ISO/TR 9080 standard of at least 10.
- 25 6. Pipe according to any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein the pipe comprises an external layer having an improved scratch resistance.
- 30 7. Pipe according to claim 6, wherein the external layer comprises a crosslinked silane-grafted polyethylene compound.
- 35 8. Pipe according to claim 6, wherein the external layer comprises a polyethylene compound having a resistance to stress cracking NPT measured according to ISO 13479 standard of higher than 8000 hours
- 40 9. Pipe according to claim 6 or 8, wherein the internal layer, the main layer and the external layer comprise a polyethylene compound having a MRS classification of at least 10.
- 45 10. Pipe according to any one of claims 6 to 9, wherein the thickness of the external layer is between 1 and 35 % of the total pipe thickness but not less than 0.3 mm.

35

40

45

50

55

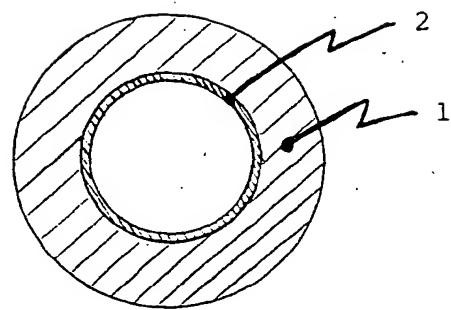


Figure 1

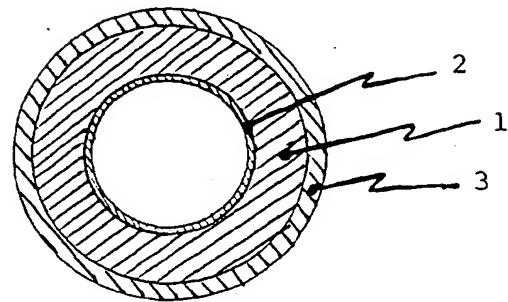


Figure 2



EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 00 20 3671

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.7)
X, D	EP 0 869 304 A (REHAU AG & CO) 7 October 1998 (1998-10-07) * column 4, line 3 - column 6, line 37 * * claim 1; examples 1,2 * ---	1-3,5	B32B27/32 F16L9/12 F16L9/133
X	DE 296 22 414 U (REHAU AG & CO) 15 May 1997 (1997-05-15) * page 4, paragraph 4 * * page 5, paragraph 2 * * example 1 * ---	1-3,5	
X	WO 97 33116 A (BOREALIS AS ;EK CARL GUSTAF (SE); SANDBERG HANS (SE); LINDSTROEM H) 12 September 1997 (1997-09-12) * page 5, line 19 - page 7, line 7 * * example 1 * ---	1-3,5	
A	US 4 791 965 A (WYNN GERALD E) 20 December 1988 (1988-12-20) * column 1, line 38 - column 3, line 52 * ---	1-10	
A	CH 584 863 A (HUBER & SUHNER AG) 15 February 1977 (1977-02-15) * column 1, line 31 - column 3, line 56 * * claim 1 * ---	1-10	TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.7) F16L B32B
A,D	EP 0 897 934 A (SOLVAY) 24 February 1999 (1999-02-24) * page 5, line 58 - page 6, line 24 * ----	4	
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search	Date of completion of the search	Examiner	
THE HAGUE	10 April 2001	Stinchcombe, J	
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS			
X : particularly relevant if taken alone	T : theory or principle underlying the invention		
Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category	E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date		
A : technological background	D : document cited in the application		
O : non-written disclosure	I : document cited for other reasons		
P : intermediate document	R : member of the same patent family, corresponding document		

ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.

EP 00 20 3671

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report. The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on. The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

10-04-2001

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date		Patent family member(s)		Publication date
EP 0869304	A	07-10-1998		DE 29622788 U FI 980742 A NO 981317 A PL 325683 A SK 41498 A		12-06-1997 03-10-1998 05-10-1998 12-10-1998 07-10-1998
DE 29622414	U	03-04-1997		DE 29622788 U		12-06-1997
WO 9733116	A	12-09-1997		SE 505937 C AU 2108497 A AU 2110597 A CZ 9802734 A EP 0883768 A EP 0883769 A PL 328716 A SE 9600826 A WO 9733117 A US 6187402 B		27-10-1997 22-09-1997 22-09-1997 14-04-1999 16-12-1998 16-12-1998 15-02-1999 05-09-1997 12-09-1997 13-02-2001
US 4791965	A	20-12-1988		NONE		
CH 584863	A	15-02-1977		NONE		
EP 0897934	A	24-02-1999		BE 1011333 A AU 7996298 A BR 9803186 A CN 1208744 A CZ 9802661 A HU 9801897 A JP 11147919 A NO 983790 A PL 328048 A		06-07-1999 04-03-1999 14-12-1999 24-02-1999 17-03-1999 28-05-1999 02-06-1999 22-02-1999 01-03-1999

